## Rudden's Credit House, 513 7th st. You Don't Need Cash

-To buy Furniture and Carpets and Upholsteries here. We're glad to credit you for any amount—large or small. And you won't have to pay for A the accommodation, either. For the same price stands for What He Considers a Nutritious cash or credit.

Come any time—as often as you please—and make your wants known. Tou're assured the fluest goods and the most generous treatment here

On Credit. Bed Room Suite, \$14.50. Excellent Sideboards, \$9.50. Dining Tables, \$3.75. Ingrain Carpet, 35c. yd.

RUDDEN'S Credit House, 513 7th St.

-At the close of day wouldn't it he delightful to look back upon a whole day's work well done in the forenoon and the afternoon spent in case and enjoyment? It's quite possible to do so

Weaver, Kengla & Co.'s Laundry Soaps.

None better, purer or more satisfactory made. Your greeer will supply you. Our plant, 3244 K st. n.w., is always open to inspection.

Receiver's Sale. John A. Hamilton, Receiver.

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Cost and Less

For Groceries, &c. tunity to buy FINE GROCER-IES, Wines and Cigars CHEAP. This is the way prices run: 

California Apricots.....\$1,15 doz. California Asparagus......\$3.00 doz. Armour's White Label Soups.....\$2.00 doz. Snider's Columbia Soups......\$2.00 doz. Kenny's Col. River Salmon Steak..\$2.00 doz. 3-lb. cans Clam Chowder......\$1.50 doz.
Joe Wright's Cigars, per hundred.....\$5.00 Champagnes and Whiskies. Imp. Dry Monopole.....qts., \$27 case.

614-616 Penna. Avenue. 2

HOP

BITTERS DYSPEPSIA,

BILIOUSNESS. LIVER COMPLAINT. NEURALGIA, CONSTIPATION, And all KIDNEY DISEASES.

For Sale by E. P. Mertz. Modern Pharmacist,

Cor. 11th and F Sts. N. W. 

If everybody bought cheap shoes all the time the people would soon be a lot of acrobats, walking on their hands, holding their crippled, tortured feet high in the air to give them little rest. COMFORT IS OUR HOBBY. Strange after talking so much against cheap shoes that we would turn around and offer you a good, reliable Sho for \$3.50. Not strange, either, for it's a \$5 Shoe. \$8.50 is our price.

Wilson, 929 F St.

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Removed. The new offices of the Gas Appliance Exchange are located at 1424 New York avenue northwest.

Largest line of Gas Stoves and Ranges in the city—at prices that are much lower than you'd pay elements.

are much lower tanks of gas classwhere. Everything in the way of gas appliances—from the largest to the smallest—devices that save expense on your fuel. Gas Appliance Exchange. 1424 New York Ave.

fe24-28d PRESCRIPTION 4387, FOR

Rheumatism.

The prescription of one of Washington's oldest and most emiment physicians. It instantly relieves and permanently cures RHEUMATISM, NEURAL-GIA, GOUT, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and all aches and pains due to URIC ACID polson. It purifies the blood, stimulates and restores the kidneys, improves the health and gives tone and vigor to the entire system. Price, \$1 per bottle; trial size, 50c. KOLB PHARMACY, 438 Seventh st. n.w., co. E. mb4-17d **Great Reduction** 

In Hair. Switches, \$2.50, formerly \$5.00.
Switches, \$4.00, formerly \$7.00.
Switches (gray), \$3.00, formerly \$6.50.
Switches (gray), \$4.50, formerly \$6.50.
Switches (gray), \$6.50, formerly \$10.50.
Thirt-class attendance in Hair Dress hampooing, etc.
Professional Wigs for hire.
S. HELLER'S,

720 7th Street N. W.

UR PATENT INSTEP CUSHION INSTEP CUSHION
Prevents Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing
and Club Nafis, hose wearing through
at heel and toe, slipping at heel, etc.
Price, 50c. pair.
PROF. J. J. GEORGES & SON,
Foot Specialists,
to 12.

## PROF. DE PIETRA SANTA The Famous Prench Scientist of Paris.

A Leader in His Profession Who Believes in Perfect Digestion.

Throughout the medical profession, but particularly in Paris and on the continent, the name of Prof. Prosper de Pietra Santa is as familiar as a household word.

says, "A stitch in time saves nine," ters. As he understand the bill, it is a proposition to admit to the District a new proposition to admit to the District and the District and Dis Prof. Santa is a firm believer in the saving quality of nutrients, as applied to sustain health, and although he believes in the use of tonics he is rather opposed to stimulants, which he says are an injury rather than a benefit to digestion.

Prof. Santa's exact words in favor of JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EX-TRACT may as well be quoted.

Speaking of this great nutrient and nerve tonic, he says: "As a large number of patients lacked the necessary power to digest solid food, and would through the use of stimulants be merely excited and weakened, tending an electric light plant. The capitherefore, I regard it of immense tal stock was afterward increased, but value to the practitioner to bring to his aid a nutritious tonic and remedy like the JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, which will act not only as a tonic, but as a nutrient as well, and which is less exciting than wine and which is less exciting than wine as a substitute."

The Genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT exalts the energies and stimulates the nutritive powers without exciting the system.

Beware of imitations. Avoid all substitutes.

JAPAN REACHING OUT

Froposal to Establish a Steamship Line to This Country.

Fine Steamships to Cross the Pacific War Vessels to Be Built Here -Corean Affairs.

Evidences of great activity, political and commercial, in the affairs of Japan, China and the countries of the far east come to the legations here. As a result of Japan's prosperity, brought about by the successes in the war with China, that country has not only determined to largely augment her navy, but also to establish commercial Jno. A. Hamilton, Receiver.

States with Japan. The Japan Steam Navigation Company is preparing to enter this new field, running between San Francisco and Yokohama, in competition with the Pacific Mail and the Oriental and Occidental lines, now controlling this trade. An important consideration in projecting the new Japanese line has been that of rallway connection east from San Francisco, but in the event of a determination of the Pacific railways not to give the same rates as those given to the old steamship lines, which are branches of the railways, it is said the Japanese company, supported by ample subsidies from the Japanese government, will be prepared to run at a loss in order to establish a foothold. New steamers are to be built, and the representative of the comton en his way to contract for the ships two of which probably will be built in this country and two in England. They will be of 6,000 to 8,000 tons burden and of a speed several knets greater than the ships now in the Pacific service.

To Be Built Here.

There appears to be little further doubt that two of Japan's new warships will be built in the United States, and, although the contracts have not been let, the indications are that the Cramps of Philadelphia will build one and the Union iron works of San Francisco the other. The Japanese parliament has passed the naval appropriation bill, giving \$20,000,000 for the single item of new warships. As this will cover only the first year's payments, the aggregate expenditure on the increased navy promises to be very large during the several years that the ressels are under construction.

Representatives of the American ship-

building firms are at present in Japan, thus marking a new departure in the American builders seeking to place their ships abroad. Heretofore the Armstrongs and other large English ship builders have been the only ones represented at the for-eign capitals. The Japanese cabinet is strongly favorable to the American builders, although the Japanese naval officers, having been trained in English schools, favor the English builders.

Troubles in Corea Events in Corea have caused intense excitement in Japan of late, so much so that the emperor prorogued parliament in order to allow the popular feeling to subside. The condition in Corea is critical, and may bring serious results at any time. The king continues to occupy quarters at the Russian legation at Seoul, on the plea that his life is in danger. A sensational climax came recently when a mob representing the element favorable to the king seized two of the cabinet ministers thought to favor the Japanese and chopped off their heads. At the same time three Japanese were killed, one of them, a Japanese ped-dler, being literally torn limb from limb. These atrocities have caused intense indignation in Japan, as the popular belief pre-vailed that the Russian authorities in Corea had some part in the demonstration.

The Japanese government is determined not to be drawn into an intrigue or contest over Corea, as there is a sincere desire to see Corea independent and free from foreign domination. But Japan will protect her people, and if any overt act of curs reflecting on the dignity of the country, there will be prompt and forcible action by Japan. It is believed Japan al-ready has demanded indemnity for the outrages at Seoul, but the possibilities of a crisis have been most important as affecting Russia and Japan, rather than Japan and the little middle kingdom.

Elborate preparations are being made by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in confunction with other well-known Irishmen, to properly celebrate St. Patrick's day with a banquet in Carroll Institute Hall. Mr. John J. Dolan will officiate as toastmaster, and It is expected that the speakers will include Secretary McAdoo, J. D. Brady, P. T. Moran, James E. Bergin and Rossa F. Downing.

Metropolitan Baptist Lyceum. Rev. Dr. Johnson of the Metropolitan Baptist Church has announced the officers of the Lyceum for the ensuing term as follows: President, J. A. Payne; vice president, A. F. Boston; secretary, Miss E. V. Russell; assistant secretary, Dr. S. M. Pierre; treasurer, Miss Johnson.

Chile's High Duty on Cigarettes. United States Minister Strobel at Santiago has informed the Department of State that the government of Chile has increased the duty on cigarettes from 1.50 pesos per kilo to 5 pesos and 50 cents per kilo.

Argument Made Before the House District Committee.

Attorney Redington Sets Forth What the United States Company Has Done

The House District committee today reumed consideration of the question of electric lighting of Washington involved n the application of the Potomac Electric Light and Power Company to extend its wires through the city.

Attorney Redington's Remarks. Attorney J. K. Redington, representing the United States Electric Light Company, addressed the committee. He said he had been connected with the company for four or five years in a legal capacity. He desired to speak upon the legal questions of To quote an old maxim which sired to speak upon the legal quote matcompany, with new apparatus, involving a radical change from existing affairs. Chairman Babcock interrupted with the suggestion that the Potomac Company was not a new one, but one already established. Mr. Redington maintained that it was a

new company to all intents and purposes and he would attempt to show it. Mr. Hulick said Mr. Redington would fall short in his arguments unless he could show that the Potomac Company would not operate to the advantage of the citizens. That was the point in which the committee was interested.

What the United States Company Has Done.

Mr. Redington reviewed the history of electric lighting in this city. The United States Electric Light Company was organized with a capital stock of \$100,000 paid in, and proceeded with the work of exin every case the stock was paid up in cash, dollar for dollar. From its organization it has never passed out of the hands of Washington men. The stock amounts to \$1,068,000. All except 4 per complaint against the service or the price charged, except where Congress has inves-tigated the price of lights on the public streats. In advance of the requirements of public sentiment the company commenced laying its wires underground. The position of the company has from the start been a pioneer in the underground conduit system, believing that every wire in the District should go underground, and it has only been a question how it should be done. Prior to 1888 the company had ifity miles of underground wire, which cost \$250,000. When Congress finally passed an act requiring all wires to go underground the company had half a million dollars invested in underground wires. At dollars invested in underground wires. At the present time the company has not more than four niles of overhead wires left. These wires are all old wires in the heart of the city, namely, on F street, from 9th to 15th. As to this line, the company has asked permission to put the wires underground, but had been refused by the Commissioners. by the Commissioners. The company is not only willing but

anxious to put every overhead wire in the city underground," said Mr. Redington. The Attorney's Contention. In the course of the discussion Chairman Babcock observed that Mr. Redington seemed to hold that his company, by reason of recognition of Congress in appropriation

acts, had been virtually granted a vested charter by Congress. Mr. Redington admitted that such was his contention. Furthermore, Mr. Reding-ton insisted, his company has the exclusive right to lay electric light wires. At this point Mr. Redington digressed to make a statement relative to the Potomac Com-

pany.
"This Potomac Electric Company has had support the very start," said Mr. Redington.
"Do you mean there is anything improper in that support?" asked Mr. Hullck.

"I will leave that for the committee to infer when I have finished," replied Mr. Redington. Continuing, he said his company had met the opposition of the Commissioners at every turn, based ostensibly upon Judge Bingham's recent decision. In the course of his argument Mr. Redington cited what he said was a case in point. When the Metropolitan Railway Company lesired to lay its underground trolley along F street northwest it was necessary for the United States Electric Light Company to sink its cross-conduits below the level of the railway conduits. At present these cross-sections have a hand-hole at the end to get at the wires. If the conduits were sunk lewer it would be necessary to have man-holes. The Commissioners refused to allow the construction of man-holes. Then it was the construction of man-noies. Then it was suggested by the Engineer Commissioner that instead of sinking the cross-sections, another conduit might be laid on the opposite side of the street. To this the company readily agreed, and suggested that the overhead wires on F street could be laid in this trough thus classing E street.

trench, thus clearing F street. To this proposition the Commissioners ob proposition the Commissioners objected, bising their objections on Judge Bingham's decision, although they had the decision of the district attorney that they still had the full power to grant the permit. At this point the hearing was adjourned, to be resumed upon a day to be named later in the work.

CAPT. PHELAN'S CHALLENGE.

The Letter He Wrote From Kansas to Representative Linton. The Kansas City World, which published in full the challenge sent by Thomas Phelan to Representative Linton, says that if the challenge goes unheeded Capt. Phelan will come to Washington and deliver it in per-

If this announcement made in Kansas City is correct Capt. Phelan may be expected in Washington soon, for Representative Linton has declared his purpose to pay no attention to the letter, having, he says, consigned it with other epistles to the waste basket. If Capt. Phelan comes members of the A. P. A. say they will raise the question as to whether his letter does not constitute an offense against the statutes in the District prohibiting duelling or the sending of challenges. The letter, which was dated at Kansas City, Mo., March 10, after de-nouncing Mr. Linton for his connection with the A. P. A., and citing his resolution for-

of the Marquette statue, says: "Your cowardly assault upon the honor of the nation and the immortal dead demands attention. Personal chastisement is below me and above you. The swordless priests and disciples of the Prince of Peace cannot resent your unmanly insult to the immortal dead, nor give you personal punimmortal dead, nor give you personal pun-ishment for the cruel affront you have put upon the great explorer of this continent, true representative of the first Christian church of Christendom that you have, in more ways than one, foully maligned—but I, a layman of that grand old creed, proper-ly take up the glove you have thrown down ly take up the glove you have thrown down and tell you, demagogue and coward that you are, that Bladensburg, where such gallant gentlemen as Decatur and Barron, great commodores of the American navy, fought and fell for honor, is a fitting place to read and fell for honor, is a fitting place to read you the lesson which this pacific letter is intended to convey, and if you have a soul above your buttons and an intelligence worthy of a man, you will easily comprehend the meaning of this communication.
If you cannot, I will, should I fail to hear

from you, take means to make its meaning plainer." The Hancock Statue.

The bronze statue of Hancock, by Ellicott, has been shipped from Providence to this city, and will soon be ready to be placed in position on the granite pedestal completed by Esher & McMenamin of this city, at the intersection of 7th street and Pennsylvania averue.

Passenger officials of all the important lines between Chicago and the Ohio river entered into an agreement in Chicago Sat-urday which stipulates that each road shall immediately abolish what are known as mileage tickets.

Nearly \$30,000 worth of new hats for the coming spring season were burned or ruined by smoke early yesterday in the basement and first floor of Tenney & Co.'s new building in New York. Ex-Gov. Ireland of Texas is dead.

the Presidential Nomination.

Problems Before the Local Democracy -A Possible Deliverance on the Financial Question.

Now that the vexed question of the seection of delegates to represent the District at the national amouratic convention has been settled, periot politicians are turning their attention to various matters which are connected with the coming convention and are of considerable interest to the District democrais. Chief among these is the problem of the person to be selected to represent the District on the national committee. As is well known, the members of this committee are named in much the same fashion as the delegates from the legislative districts in the District convention name the members of the District central committee. When the roll is called in the national convention of the delegations from the various states and territories each one is expected to name a man to represent that state or territory on the national committee.

At that time some one representing the District delegates will rise up and give the name of the man who will occupy that position of honor. Already there is considerable gossip as to who that man will be. It may be either one of the six delegates that will represent the District in the convention or it may be an outsider. There seems to be an impression that the selection will be made from the latter class. Owing to the rivalry which naturally exists to secure this honor, it is highly probable that an effort will be made to secure some declaration from the District delegation before they leave the city. It is not known whether such an effort will succeed, as thus for there has been been to be the city. as thus far there has been no meeting of the six delegates.

Another question that has arisen is in regard to the probable attitude of the District delegates on the financial question. In other words, whether they will be for or against free silver. It is stated that it is usual for the delegates to defer action on such constitutions. such questions until they get to the con-vention, but from the current talk on the subject it would seem that there is an imminent probability of both being decided in the course of a few weeks. However, there is a slight difference of opinion on that point.

Delegate Boyle's Position.

Mr. John Boyle, one of the District delegates to the national democratic convention, has decided views on the subject of the selection of the local member of the national democratic committee, and does not hesitate to express them. In conversation with a Star reporter this morning he

"I stand after the convention where I stood before the convention was held, viz: That I will endeavor so to conduct myself at Chicago by vote and act as will, in my opinion, promote the interests of the national democratic party. The anomalous condition of the District of Columbia, with condition of the District of Columbia, with no electoral vote to back up its delegates, makes it necessary for them to act prudently and modestly it is not for them to blazon the way for the attional democracy, but rather to follow in the wake of wise leadership. This is my position, and by it I will be guided on all questions that may come up.

come up.

"As regards the national committeeman
for the District, about which there is some
discussion, I think the District delegates discussion, I think the District delegates will act with caution and prudence. For myself I am free to say that I regard the interests of the entire democracy of the District paramount to the advancement of the personal or political fortunes of any one man. I am not committed to any one. The delegates will not be called upon to name a national committeeman until after the national committee any one.

The delegates will not be called upon to name a national committee any one.

The delegates will not be called upon to name a national committee the national committee as the end of the experimental period, if the ever improve impracticable as street car motors, the public will have had the bene-district of their trial, and at the same time the satisfaction and encouragement of know-ing that they are six months nearer to the time when this company will be compelled to put in a system the success of which has been demonstrated by practical use. The existence of such a law w tire democracy of an District. Whether that man will be found within the six delegates from the District or outside of them can only be determined by the choice of the national democratic convention President. I regard the national committeeman as the intermediary between the rank and file of the District democracy and and no man, whatever his qualifications, should be named as national man who is persona non grata to the standard bearer of the party. In whatever I have said I speak for myself alone."

## THE GURLY'S PASSENGERS.

One of Them Makes a Statement in Reply to Recent Publications. Mr. James Q. Rice, one of the passengers on the steamship Gurly, which arrived recently in Baltimore with a case reported to be smallpox on board, made today a statement regarding the matter as follows:

"From recent publications in some of the papers of this city in regard to the smallpox case on the steamer Gurly, which arrived at Baltimore on Thursday last, the impression seems to have gotten abroad that the passengers were aware of the existence of the case and effected a landing in a clandestine manner. I trust, therefore, that you will give publicity to the following statement:

"No one on board the steamer was aware that there was a case of any serious illness on board. It was known that the crew's mess-boy, whose business it was to carry food to the crew, had been sick for couple of days, but the captain did not consider his illness of a sufficiently serious nature to report it at quarantine. The first intimation that either Mr. Berrian or myself had that there was smallpox on board was when we were called upon by Health Officer Woodward some hours after our arrival in Washington. So far as hurrying away from the steamer is concerned we did not leave the office of the Buckman Fruit Company for more than an hour after the steamer made her pier, and that company had both our residence and business addresses. Finally, I would say that the Gurly is not a regular passenger steamer and carries no doctor, and as the boy re ferred to did not come into communication with the passengers at all there was no way by which any of them could have learned the nature of his illness."

His Light Out.

Charles Wood, a bicycle rider, who was out on his wheel last night, had the unfortunate experience of getting arrested because his light went out. Policeman Vanderchaff made the arrest, but did not inquire or examine the lamp to see if there had been a ight in it a short time-before the arrest. The lamp was hot at the time of the arrest, the rider of the bicycle told judge Kimball this morning, and the light had been out only a hort time. Riding over a rough street, he explained, was the cause of the light going

It was also alleged in the information that he had no bell on the bicycle, but the arrest was made because of the fact that the lamp was not lighted. The excuse given was heard by the court, but was not accepted as a justification and

a fine of \$5 was imposed.

For the Firemen.

Several days ago No. 6 engine company went out on a local to the house of Mr. D. A. Sanford, No. 330 Indiana avenue, and did some effective work without causing damage to the carpets and furniture by the excessive use of water. Mr. Sanford was so much pleased with their good work that he offered Foreman Smith a sum of money the firemen, but this he could not accept, and today Chief Parris received from Mr. Sanford a letter inclosing a contribution to the firemen's relief fund.

To Improve Two Avenues.

Mr. Babcock introduced a bill in the House today providing for the grading and extension of Connecticut avenue and of Florida avenue west of Rock creek to connect with Connecticut avenue. The cost of the grading shall not exceed \$10,000, and one-half of the same shall be paid out of the revenues of the District.

In Prince George county, Va., George Butler, colored, aged twenty years, shot and killed a younger brother. He has been

AN ELECTRIC LIGHT HEARING NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

Delegate Boyle's Vote Will Depend on Rapid Transit Wanted by Citisens of Eckington and Anacostia.

> Petitions to That Effect Forwarded to the Chairman of the Senate District Committee.

Mr. T. P. Kane has mailed to Senator McMillan ten more petitions asking for the passage of Senate bill 1886, requiring the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railroad Company, to dispense with the use of horses on all its lines and to adopt an approved modern system of transit. He accompanies this with a letter, in which he "A few days ago it was stated in one of

our local papers that the Eckington and Soldiers' Home railway people have promised the Senate committee to use a new and modern motive power. It is compressed air. They claim that their new cars are being constructed now, and that they will be ready within sixty days. They have told the committee that this power is a great success wherever it has been tried. "If the management of this company has

such confidence in the success of the airmotor system, as would appear from the statement, why does the company hesitate statement, why does the company hesitate to invest its money in the scheme? The facts are that the compressed air cars, which are said to be in course of construction, are not being built at the expense of the Eckington company at all, but by the owners of the air-motor system, and are to be placed on the Eckington company's tracks and operated for a stated time with tracks and operated for a stated time with-out ary expense whatever to the company, to demonstrate the success of the system. If proven to be successful to the entire sat-isfaction of the Eckington company, they are to be accepted and paid for. If not, they are to be taken off by the owners without cost to the company. President Newbold himself is authority for this statement.

ment.
"Now, Mr. Chairman, the passage of Senate bill 1886 will in nowise interfere with this proposed experiment with compressed air motors. The bill simply requires the Eckington company, within fifteen months from the date of approval of the act, 'To wholly dispense with horses as a motive power on all the lines of the company, and to substitute therefor such mod-ern electric, cable or other motive power as shall be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, but nothing in this act shall in any wise authorize the use of overhead appliances."

"The bill simply fixes a time, and re-The bill simply fixes a time, and requires this company to do within that time what its representatives say it intends doing, and what they promise the committee they will do, but it makes the fulfillment of such promises compulsory, instead of leaving it to the pleasure of the company to carry them out or not, and it company to carry them out or not, and it will give to the public and to the owners of property in the sections traversed by these lines something more tangible than the bare promise of this control of the control these lines something more tangible than the bare promise of this company to look forward to. Without the passage of this bill or some similar measure, the effect of this proposed experimenting with these compressed air motors will be to retard the development of the sections through which this road runs and continue tenantless the hundreds of empty houses along its lines. hundreds of empty houses along its lines, and at the end of six months, or the time fixed for making the test, if the system nxed for making the test, if the system proves unsuccessful, as I believe will be the result, we will be just where we are now, with six months' time lost.

"On the other hand, if Senate bill 1886 is enacted into law it will no: interfere with

it of their trial, and at the same time the satisfaction and encouragement of knowing that they are six months nearer to the time when this company will be compelled to put in a system the success of which has been demonstrated by practical use. The existence of such a law would have a wholesome effect upon property values along the lines of this road and would stay the downward tendency of things. vnien has been going from bad to worse ever since the Eckington road went into the hands of its present owners." Anacostians Also Want It.

Mr. R. J. Buckley and Mrs. E. L. Eaton, representing the citizens of Anacostia, called on Senator McMillan this morning and presented to him a petition signed by 1,000 residents and property owners of Anacostia and the surrounding territory praying for the passage of the bill to in corporate the Capital Railway Company, which proposes to serve the Anacostia tion with rapid transit by way of the Navy Yard bridge and 11th street east, the lin to tap the Metropolitan road at Lincoln Square. Mr. Buckley told the Senator that it was expected that 400 additional names would be secured, and in a few moments he and Mrs. Eaton outlinsituation that now exists in the suburb

across the river.

Secator McMillan assured them that he intended to take the matter up for serious consideration in a short time, but he called attention to the fact that Mr. Griswold a published statement that he could not afford to introduce rapid transiline, and it was questionable whether there was patronage enough to support two roads. He said that only a day or so ago one of the Senators from Cornecticut told him that he had received letter from constituents in Hartford, Conn., who are stockholders in the Anacostia Railway Company, complaining that their interests were in jeopardy. The Senator promised his callers that something would be done in the near future for the relief of the Anacostia citizens, and they left feeling well satisfied with the result of their interview. They gave Chairman Babcock of the House committee a duplicate of the petition.

The Gas Investigation Resolution. Senator Call's resolution directing the District committee of the Senate to investigate the gas question came up in the Senate this morning for consideration. At the suggestion of Senator Platt. Senator Call agreed to an amendment authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers. In the absence of such a phrase Mr. Platt explained, it would be practically impossible for the committee to secure th information desired unless the gas company were willing to submit it voluntarily. Senator Faulkner called Mr. Call's atten tion to the fact that the District committee was already investigating this matter, and that there is now in print, as a public docu-ment, all the detailed information called for by the resolution. He was not abs lutely certain that the documents now in hand cover all of the various points of in quiry, but he asked Mr. Call to let the resolution go over for another day, so that he might examine the papers. Mr. Call agreed to this, and the final consideration of the resolution was again postponed.

To Pay Emmart, Dunbar & Co. Senator Gallinger today offered an amendment to the District appropriation bill appropriating \$14,548.22 to pay Emmart, Dunbar & Co., in accordance with the bill recently passed by the Senate District committee.

The Marshal's Salary.

The bill supplanting the fee system now in vogue in the United States courts by salaries was today reported favorably to the Serate by Mr. Hoar. It fixes the salary of the marshal of the District at \$5,500 and that of his chief deputy at \$2,000. Court of Claims Salaries.

Senator Hoar today, from the committee on the judiciary, reported favorably on the bill fixing the salary of the chief justice of the Court of Claims at \$6.500, and the salaries of the associate justices at

A Statue of Victor Hugo. Senator Hansbrough today reported favorably from the library committee the joint resolution recently introduced by Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, appropriating \$2,000 for the purchase of a statue of Victor Hugo by Trentanove, to be placed in the

new library building. First Street Extended.

An amendment was offered to the District appropriation bill by Senator Stewart today appropriating \$2,500 to grade the banks of 1st street extended. A Drainage Bill.

Senator McMillan today, at the request of the District Commissioners, introduced fore the committee.



A WARRANTED French Briar Pipe, Hard Rubber Stem, equal to those usually retailed at 50 cents,

FOR 24 COUPONS FOR 2 COUPONS AND 24 CENTS.

You will find one coupon inside each a ounce bag, and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag of

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM, N. C. Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco and read the coupon which gives a list of other premiums, and how to get them. 2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.

<del>000000000000000000000000000000</del>

bill to provide for the drainage of lots in the District, which has already been noted at length in The Star.

Pay of Employes. Senator Elkins today offered an amendment to the District appropriation bill fix ing the pay of employes of the street and alley cleaning service of the District, who are now paid by the day, and placing them on the permanent roll. The schedule of pay suggested is as follows: One superintendent at \$2,000; one assistant superin tendent, who shall also be chief clerk \$1,800; one clerk at \$1,200; one chief inspec tor of street sweeping at \$1,300; three street inspectors at \$1,200; eight inspectors at \$1,100; one inspector at \$1,000; three assist

public dump at \$900, and one messenger and driver at \$600; making a total of \$23. 360 per annum for this service. Home for Aged Colored People.

Senator Peffer today introduced an amendment in the way of a substitute for the bili heretofore introduced by him providing for the establishment in this city of a home for aged and infirm colored people. It provides that the sum of \$100,000 now in the treasury due the estates of deeased colored soldiers of the late war shall be appropriated for the purpose of erecting a national memorial home in the District of Columbia for aged colored people. It is also provided that the several states shall have the right to organize similar associations, any one of which, on becoming a member of the central organization, may place memorials in the institution or grounds to commemorate colored soldiers presented a petition consisting of fifty-nine pages, bound in board covers, signed by hundreds of colored citizens of the District and colored ministers in the states, urging the passage of this bill. It is understood that Senator Pritchard

of the subcommittee of the District com-mittee in charge of this matter has pre-pared a bill dividing the fund among the states, to be used for educational purposes, in accordance with the consensus of opinion expressed at Friday's meeting of the

Free Transfers.

Senator McMillan today introduced the till recently adopted by the District Commissioners requiring certain of the street railways in the District to issue and receive free transfers. The provisions of this bill have already been published in The

Hearing Postponed.

There was to have been a hearing this afternoon at 2 o'clock before the Senate District committee on the reassessment bill but as the Commissioners were en gaged at the funeral of ex-Commissioner Webb, it was decided to postpone it until Wednesday afternoon at the same hour. Tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock the committee will grant a hearing to experts chosen by the Washington Gaslight Com-pany and to Maj. Powell of the board of Commissioners in regard to the proper tests to be applied to illuminating gas in order to determine the standard of power

The Eastern Branch Bridge. Mr. Coffin of Maryland introduced a bill in the House today authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Eastern branch at the foot of 1st street west in this city, and appropriating \$779,000 for

To Extend North Capitol Street. Seament McMillan at 2 o'clock this after noon granted a hearing to the persons interested in the matter of extending North Capitol street to the Soldiers' Home, the bill for which was approved by the Senate District committee last Friday. The Barbour estate was represented by Messrs. Wilson and Johnson, the attorneys for the estate, and by Mr. Jas. L. Barbour. The Prospect Hill cemetery was represented by Rev. Wm. L. Elterich, Geo. Wagner, Geo. Rick and John A. Griesbauer, mem the board of directors, and by Mr. Mat-tingly, the attorney for the cemetery com-

It was urged by these various interests that Congress should pass speedily a bill appropriating sufficient money to carry out the award of the jury of condemna-tion, which was afterward set aside by the courts. Both the cometery company the Barbour estate are anxious that the extension should be made, particularly the fermer, and various arguments were used to this end. Senator McMillan said that he had been given to understand by com petent persons that the price awarded by process of condemnation for this property was entirely too high. This brought forth emphatic denials from the representatives of both interests, who asserted that the or demination price was only a fair one.

The bill has already been reported to
the Senate, but Senator McMillan promised

THE BATTLE SHIP INDIANA

Water Not Sufficient for Her to Ge Into Dry Dock at Port Royal.

the Story That Anything is Wrong With Her Battery.

A telegram received at the Navy Depart ment today from Port Royal, S. C., ane nounced that the battle ship Indiana could not go into the dry dock there this morn ing owing to lack of sufficient water over the entrance. The vessel will wait until an east wind brings into the harbor a tide large enough to make it possible to enter the dock.

The Indiana was not harmed by touching the bottom last Friday. It appears that she was at anchor at the time near the dock and as the tide fell off she swung around at her anchor and touched the mud bottom slightly. Capt. Evans took alarm at once and ran the ship seven miles further down the harbor toward the sea, where he dropped anchor in about thirty feet of water.

The officials at the Navy Department ridicule the story that there is anything wrong with the battery of the ship, and point to the report of the inspection board which went to sea with her and fired every gun on the ship under all possible service conditions.

tions.

The big thirteen-inch guns, constituting the main battery, worked with perfect smothness, and the turret-turning mechanism, which generally gives more or less trouble at first, functioned without a hitch. The blast of the big guns started leaks in some of the battle hatches, and these were ordered to be replaced by heavier metals, but this was in contemplation before. As for the secondary battery, as reported at the time of the trial, all worked well, except that the eight-inch worked well, except that the eight-incl guns could not be fired safely directly over the turrets of the thirteen-inch guns without first causing the men in the sighting hoods to vacate. This also was expected, and, indeed, the plans for the double-stoand, indeed, the plans for the double-storied turrets, which are to go on the two new battle ships, Kearsarge and Kentucky, were evolved as the result of experiments, made at the proving grounds, which showed that it would not be possible safely to fire the eight-inch guns directly over the main turrets. In the case of the Indiana, the inspection board recommended that to cover degainst accidental ranging of the guard against accidental ranging of the smaller guns over the big turrets, chocks be placed in the gear, and this has already

FIGHT AT A WEDDING. A Lively Time at a Marriage in West

Virginia. The wedding of Edward Browning and Clarissa Jenkins, at the elegant home o the bride's parents in Huntington, W. Va., Thursday, was enlivened by a pugilistic encounter between two of the lady guesta Among the invited was Minerva Steel, pretty young woman, who was once a sweetheart of Browning, and who had announced she would never allow her lover to marra Miss Jenkins. About the time the nuptial knot was to be tied Miss Steel arose and made some violent threats. Mrs. Leander Browning, a sister-in-law of the groom-tobe, made an effort to quiet the enraged young woman, but the latter became so angry she struck Mrs. Browning a violent blow in the face. Mrs. Browning returned the assault, and a panic ensued among the 100 guests who were seated in the spacious parlors. Many left in affright, while others took a hand in separating the two belligerents. It was ten minutes before peace was restored, and both women were bleeding profusely from wounds received about the face and eyes, and their handsome toilets were ruined from the tussle. The nuptial knot was soon tied by the minister, who spoke in a trembling and excited voice. The guests then repaired to a delightful spread.

Miss Steel still announced her intention of causing more trouble, and her intimate friends fear that the strain upon her mind

FREE TO BALD HEADS.

We will mail on application free information to grow hair of bald beads, remove scurf and dand. uff, relieve tiching scalp, stochair failing, produce a fine symbols and mustaches, eyelashes and exchange and mustaches, eyelashes and exchange and except and mustaches. eyebrows, and restore gray and faded helt to its original color. C. D. LORRIMER & CO., Baltimore